

"Yes, sir, two of them. One of them belongs to Mr. Smith, and the other to Mr. Jones."

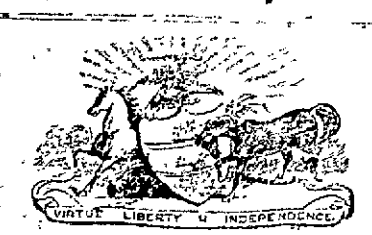
The reason why they find so few rhinoceroses. Because they're so remarkable

fore earth, and all mankind, he charge them (the Representatives) with being the

the latter only on condition that the people desired to have the institution of slavery

Ex-President Fillmore is on a visit to Washington.

The Compiler.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1862.

The electoral votes for President and Vice President of the 35th States were counted, in the presence of both Houses, on Wednesday last. After the count, Vice President Breckinridge announced the whole vote to be:

For Lincoln and Hamlin, 180 votes.
For Breckinridge and Lane, 72 "
For Bell and Everett, 25 "
For Douglas and Johnson, 12 "

He therefore declared Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, to be duly elected President and Vice President of the United States. There was no demonstration of any kind on the floor of the House or in the galleries.

Hon. John C. Wright, of Ohio, one of the Peace Commissioners, died at Washington on Wednesday last, of pneumonia.

Captain Tilton, of Maryland, attached to the Navy, and a member of the Light House Board, committed suicide at Washington, week before last, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He had for some time been much depressed, owing to the political state of the country.

Mr. Crittenden, on Tuesday morning, presented a petition from ten thousand voters of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of his (Crittenden's) propositions for adjusting the difficulties of the country. The people in that State not being willing to trust their own Senators, it was forwarded to Mr. Crittenden, himself, to present. Mr. Sumner took occasion to say that many of those who signed it did not understand the extent of Mr. Crittenden's propositions. We rather think he will find that his constituents have as much brains, and a good deal more patriotism, than their Senatorial representative.

We hear from Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina that the Union men of those States require the adoption of the Crittenden project of adjustment, and that they will be content with that, and with nothing short of that. If that scheme, just and reasonable as it is, shall fail, they are then, in their respective conventions, to determine what course to pursue. So says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Star.

The Sunbury American says, that should the proposition of Senator Bigler, to take a vote of the people on Mr. Crittenden's proposed amendments to the Constitution, be adopted, there can be no doubt that they would be sustained by Pennsylvania, in a majority of not less than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND. In that Congressional district, nine-tenths of the vote would be in their favor.

It is said that during a visit of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce Committee to Washington, Mr. Howard, on the occasion of the call made upon him, expressed a desire, so far as he was personally concerned, to bring about a settlement of the present troubles, but thought his party would not sustain him. He made frequent allusion to Mr. Clay. "Sir," said one of the committee, "if Mr. Clay were alive, he would not say ray party, but his language in such a time as this would be my country."

The Clouds Breaking.—The Cincinnati Gazette, hitherto one of the most uncompromising and energetic advocates of Republicanism as embodied in the Chicago platform, has lately evinced through its columns an apparently earnest desire for conciliation and the restoration of amicable relations between the two sections. For that purpose it expresses a willingness to accept the Border State Resolutions as a basis of compromise.

The New York Tribune reads Senator Cameron, of this State, out of the Republican party, because he has expressed himself in favor of Senator Bigler's proposition to submit the Crittenden Amendment to the direct vote of the people of the States. The Tribune wants to break up the Union, and is opposed to any compromise.

When this country was at war with Mexico, the same Republicans who are now so ferocious for a fight with the South, approved of Corvins plan of the Mexicans welcoming the American soldiers with "boody hands to hospitable graves," and voting to stop their supplies. That was the kind of patriotism they exhibited in those days; but now when it comes to shooting down their own brothers, they are eager for the fray.

The Cleveland Plaindealer gives the Republicans a very severe "talking to," attributing to them the present unhappy state of the country, and denouncing them for the indifference they show to promote some remedy. The country looks in vain to them, says the Plaindealer, they have not the confidence of the masses of the people, even in the North, and in the South they are hooted at. They are bound hand and foot by sectional politics, speeches, and pledges to their own political doctrines and dogmas. They cannot compromise without sacrificing themselves and their party, and this they will not do. They would rather see their country ruined than their party overthrown, and this consideration will determine their final action.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says rumor has it that Mr. Seward, yielding to the necessity of the case, has "taken the bull by the horns," and come out fair and square for the Crittenden proposition.

Diphtheria.—The family of Mr. Henry Drister, of Vienna, Ohio, has been nearly exterminated by diphtheria. On the first of November last it numbered ten persons, four sons and four daughters. Now there remain only the father and mother and one daughter.

The less tenderness a man has in his nature the more he requires from others.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The following resolutions, adopted at the Democratic Convention of Connecticut, on Wednesday week, are, says the Valley Spirit, in perfect unison with the sentiments of the Democracy of this State. The marked uniformity—namely unanimity—of opinion, which at present characterizes the Democracy wherever found, whether in the North, the South, the East or the West, shows that it is a party of fixed principles, of firm and intelligent convictions, and that it is neither governed by passion nor influenced by prejudice. It is the same party everywhere, and under all circumstances, whether in adversity or prosperity, in calm or in storm. We have been both impressed and pleased with the striking coincidence of opinion manifested by the National Democracy in regard to the course of policy to be pursued by them in the present crisis. New England, unfortunately so capricious and capriciously, so inclined to heresies and to isms, has not succeeded in either demolishing or intimidating the Democracy within her borders. True to their principles, they have fallen into line, and we think we may say that, in regard to the policy to be pursued in this crisis, the Northern Democracy are a unit. We have room for but four of the resolutions adopted by the Connecticut Convention—

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Democracy of Connecticut, in Convention assembled: That this Government is a Confederacy of Sovereign and Independent States, based and founded upon the equal rights of each, and no legislation transcending the great principle of their equality, is a wanton violation of the spirit and letter of the constitutional compact.

"Resolved, That the present lamentable condition of the country, finds its origin in the unconstitutional acts and sectional spirit of a great Northern Party, the principles of whose organization deny to the people of one class of States the enjoyment and exercise of the same political rights claimed and demanded by another class of States; thus ignoring and destroying the great political truth, which is the foundation of our Government and the vital principle of the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, That the pernicious doctrine of coercion, instead of conciliation, to be applied to the seceding States, which is now advocated and urged by the leaders of the Northern sectional party, is utterly at variance with the exercise of right reason, mature judgment, and the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and should be as strongly resisted by every lover of our common country, by every well wisher to the best interests of the human race, as opposed to the progress and civilization of the age, as the sure precursor of an internecine war in which would be sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens, the expenditure of countless millions of treasure, the destruction of the moral and commercial interests of our people; and not only utterly fail of its avowed object—the restoration of the Union—but defeat forever its reconstruction.

"Resolved, That a restoration of good feeling between the inhabitants of one section of the country should be, and is, the paramount feeling in every patriotic heart; to that great object should be sacrificed sectional prejudice and the spirit of partisanship; therefore, the Democracy of Connecticut earnestly commend to the attention of Congress, the propositions of the venerable and distinguished Senator from Kentucky, believing that the adoption thereof, or those of a similar character, would greatly conduce to harmonize the opinion of the North and the South, stay the progress of secession, and to the reconstruction of a new dissolved Union."

Designs of the Ultra Republicans.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says it is well known that there are a large number of Republicans in both Houses who are doing everything in their power to defeat a settlement of the questions at issue between the sections. They are fanning the secession flame by every means in their power, using every argument to exasperate the Southern people, and drive the slave States out of the Union. It is the action of these men that has prevented and still prevents the more moderate and conservative Republicans from coming forward with the olive branch of peace. These ultra Republicans are anxious, nay striving to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and it is these bold, bad men who are exerting their baneful influence to prevent a settlement.

Party Before the Union.

If any man doubts that the leaders of the Republican party are bent upon carrying out their extreme doctrines even at the cost of the Union, let him read the following exposition of the Republican creed from the Tribune of Tuesday last:

"What, however, we are not ready to abandon is our principles; and so long as the Republican party remains faithful to the ideas with which it won the Presidential election, so long as it is devoted to its heart and soul. The chief of these ideas is that slavery shall not be extended by the power and influence of the Federal Government; and the preservation of that idea, and of that policy, we regard as of vastly greater moment to America and to the world, than the preservation of the Union."

Here we are told that the preservation of the ideas of the Republican party are of vastly greater moment than the preservation of the Union. The Tribune would rather see the Union dissolved than slavery extended, or a single slave State added to the Confederacy. And Mr. Lincoln is going to use the government for the execution of this malign policy, intimates the Tribune.

What the People Say.

The Boston Post says: "It is a FACT that the returns from towns of memorials for the adoption of the Crittenden plan in this State, already foot up between TWENTY AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND SIXTEEN, and the most thus far from the rural districts; and a comparison of the last vote and signatures of many of these towns shows a greater number of signatures in each for the Crittenden compromise than votes for John A. Andrew! (The Republican candidate for Governor.) That is what the people of Massachusetts are saying!"

Col. Hayne, the South Carolina Commissioner, has returned home. His demand for Fort Sumter was refused, the President declaring that he could no more sell it than he could the Capitol of the United States. It is now said that South Carolina does not intend to attack the Fort at this late day, but has referred the matter to the Southern Congress.

Tennessee has gone with a rush for the Union, which means that she is willing and anxious to remain in the Union if other parties to it will be as faithful to it as she has been.

The Providence Post says it is proud in the belief that there are not one thousand Democrats in the whole North who would not cheerfully accept Mr. Crittenden's compromise, to secure peace to the country.

Which Shall be Preserved—The Union or the Republican Party?

The plain question now presented to the North is, shall the Republican party or the Union break? The New York Tribune says that the Republican platform must be lived up to or the Union is broken into fragments. The Democratic party and the conservative Republicans say that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, no matter what becomes of party organizations and party platforms. It is, (remarks the Patriot & Union,) a simple question of value. Which is worth the most, the Union or the Republican party? We have managed to live happily and prosperously without a Republican party for many years, and can do so for many years to come; but can we live without the Union? When the reality of this issue is fully realized, we imagine that there are very few men living in the State of Pennsylvania who would not rather see the Republican party sink into nothingness, than that the Union should be broken into fragments and the country converted into the theatre of a bloody fratricidal war.

"Compromise not only does not destroy the government, but it destroys it, it destroys the Republican party," says the Tribune. Well, if the Republican party is so inimical to the interests of the Southern States that it cannot survive a peaceful settlement of the troubles it has created and cherished, it ought to perish. Whenever a party gains ascendancy in a country whose organic law was created by compromise, that cannot afford to perpetuate the existence of the nation in the same spirit of mutual accommodation, this fact affords sufficient evidence that it was constituted upon a wrong basis. There is nothing left for it but to die, or break. If it persists in wrong-doing, it deserves annihilation.

If the Union is not to be preserved by compromise, because compromise would injure the Republican party, how can it be preserved? Force will not do it. Successful war would not do it, for it would end in one side being the victor, and the other the vanquished—and this would prove destructive of a Union of equals. Unsuccessful war would not do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it but compromise, mutual accommodation, renewed and perpetual unity.

"The Compiler says the 'Republicans' in and out of Congress urge coercion and bloodshed!"—Star.

The Compiler did not make that declaration. We said that "Republicans," not "the Republicans," "in and out of Congress," are urging coercion. The difference between the two terms is quite wide, and we were careful not to overlook it in our statement. A large body of the Republican party, as we have frequently said, are conservative—averse to compromise and against coercion,—while others, "in and out of Congress," are bent upon coercive measures, which would inevitably result in bloodshed.

Such men as Sumner, Hale, Stevens, and their train of followers, constitute those "in Congress," and the controllers of and sympathizers with the New York Tribune, the Pittsburg Gazette, the Gettysburg Star, and other journals of the radical kind, are included in those "out of Congress" who are at heart for "coercion." But happily these do not make up the entire Republican party. The portion of that party are beginning to open their eyes to the Abolition character of many of their leaders, and will no doubt discard them upon the first opportunity.

The Star Abolitionists try to persuade themselves that the Compiler "fears" "an amicable arrangement will be made, and that the Republicans will do it." "The Compiler's" fears are all the other way. We have given credit to all men of all parties who have said or done anything toward an amicable arrangement, as the public know, whilst the Star has done nothing of the kind; but, instead, has dealt in just such language as was calculated, if not designed, to make the breach wider. We are for our whole country, not simply that portion of it in which the rant of Abolition journals is taken as gospel.

The Star says the Compiler "clings to" the Crittenden compromise. So do THE PEOPLE! They "cling to" it as the ground of hope for the salvation of their country.

The Northwest.

An Iowa City correspondent of the Boston Post says, in a recent letter:

With the Democracy of the Northwest, there is, with very few exceptions, but one opinion; they concur with Mr. Douglas in that patriotic sentiment, which is characterized by no partisan boundaries, when the vital interests of a Confederacy greater than that of the United States are at stake. More than this, there is in the State of Iowa, no inconsiderable number of citizens, who in the event of civil war, will be found as some members of Congress had in standing like a "wall of fire" between the advancing mercenaries of the North, and the homes, the families, the rights and the independence of the South. If under the guise of loyalty, an administration brought into power upon the very basis of treason, shall attempt by force of arms to carry out the President's admitted theory of "ultimate extinction," you will find the Democracy of the Northwest an armed and organized body ready to resist the "Republican" "loyalists" who are in no small trouble on this very ground. Now that they find their anti-slavery contract much heavier to shoulder than they anticipated, they are vexed beyond measure, not only at their inability to lash in the Democracy, but a good share of their own strength, to help them through with the job.

The Kentucky Legislature, without doing anything of a national character, adjourned on Tuesday at noon till the 20th of March, to await the action of the Peace Commissioners at Washington.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Tuesday, laid on the table a resolve to arm and equip two thousand volunteer troops for active service, and also tabled resolves containing instructions to the Massachusetts Commissioners now in Washington.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, on Monday last, selected Wm. Barr as Senatorial, and W. H. Miller, George H. Bucher and James K. Kelso, as Representative Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, on the 21st.

The Democratic Committee of Blair county met in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday, and elected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Senatorial, Thaddeus Banks, Esq.; Representatives, Col. John Cresswell, Jr., Maj. A. J. Crisman and James Lowther.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Adoption of the Guthrie Plan.—It is announced that the committee of one from each State, appointed by the Peace Conference to report a plan of adjustment of our unfortunate national troubles, had, after a protracted session, lasting up nearly to 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, adopted, by a decisive vote, the main features of the plan introduced by the Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

The plan embraces the principal points of the Crittenden resolutions. Whether the report of the committee will be adopted by the conference, and, if adopted by them, whether it can receive the sanction of both branches of Congress, are questions yet to be determined.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Star, in his letter of Thursday, says:

The committee of the Peace Conference will probably report at noon to-morrow. The votes taken in the committee last night show that the Guthrie project of adjustment has more strength than any other. The anti-slavery members of the committee are much alarmed by the prospect of some arrangement that they have taken steps to bring a Michigan delegation here, and thus it is expected to produce a tie in the convention and prevent any action on the subject before it.

The Southern border State delegates are much discouraged by the obstinate opposition which their efforts for conciliation meet from their northern colleagues, and from nearly all the Republican members of Congress. Mr. Lincoln's Indianapolis speech, together with his recent declarations to individuals, in opposition to compromise and favor of a march against secession, already to defeat any effort for compromise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The committee appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the Peace Convention to-day reported a plan of pacification. It is understood to be the compromise of the propositions of Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Guthrie and the Border States committee's resolutions, and contains the following provisions: The principle of the Missouri compromise, north of 36 deg. 30 min., and popular sovereignty south of that line. The members of the committee have been in constant consultation with their respective congressional delegations, and have derived some encouragement as to the success of their plan. Every effort will be made to carry it through the convention before the close of this week.

Reliable tidings from Richmond to-day state that a highly conservative feeling prevails in the Virginia convention, and that no hasty or ill-considered action may be anticipated.

SEVEN, Feb. 15.—The vote on the Guthrie programme was twelve in favor to seven against.

The Republicans of the House determined in caucus to-night to support Bingham's bill to enforce the collection of revenues, and also the measure which authorizes the acceptance of the services of volunteers to enforce the law.

I hear that Messrs. Selden, Tyler and other distinguished delegates from the South, have little hope of ultimate action in the Union, and are preparing to leave for their respective homes.

Judge Douglas on Disunion. In a recent letter addressed by Judge Douglas to the editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal he gives the following very correct definition of Northern disunionism:

You must remember that there are a dozen men among the party leaders at the North, as well as at the South, who are laboring in slavery is stronger than their fidelity to the constitution, and who believe that the disruption of the Union would draw it up as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrection and finally the utter extermination of slavery in all the Southern States. These men are determined to maintain the principle of non-resistance to slavery, and believe, as they do, that the constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an indispensable necessity to the attainment of that end, they are determined to maintain the principle of non-resistance to slavery, and believe, as they do, that the constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an indispensable necessity to the attainment of that end, they are determined to maintain the principle of non-resistance to slavery, and believe, as they do, that the constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an 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the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an indispensable

The Horrors of Civil War.

As a warning to the American people at this time, they should read the history of the French revolution, and contemplate its horrible results. The extent to which blood was shed during its continuance will hardly be credited by the present age, but it is correctly stated that the number of victims reached one million, twenty-two thousand, three hundred and fifty-one. Of this number eighteen thousand six hundred and three were guillotined by the order of the Revolutionary Tribunals; thirty-two thousand were victims under Carrier at Nantes; thirty-two thousand at Lyons; three thousand four hundred women died of premature child-birth; three hundred and forty-eight in child-birth from grief; and there were slain, during the war in La Vendee, nine hundred thousand men, fifteen thousand women, and twenty-two thousand children. In this enumeration are not comprehended the massacres at Versailles; at the Abbey, the Carmes and other prisons, on the 2nd of September; the victims slain at Toulon and Marseilles; or the persons slain in the little town of Bedon, of which the whole population perished.

Chicago and Seward laid out Seward at Albany. The last blow was severe. It was Greeley's last chance, for his party will be swept from power forever in the next election.—N. Y. Daybook.

THRILLING WORKS.

JUST ISSUED FROM THE MAXIMOTH PUBLISHING HOUSE AND ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK.

ESTABLISHED BY

GEO. C. EVANS, 439 Chestnut st., Philad'a.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny!"

THE UNION TEXT BOOK.

A WORK DEMANDED BY THE TIMES.

Containing Selections from the writings of that unflinching statesman and true patriot, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Also, the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the United States; and Washington's Farewell Address; with copious indexes.

For the higher classes of Educational Institutions and for home reading. Large 12mo., with a beautiful steel portrait of Webster. Price \$1.00. Accompanied with a handsome gift, worth from 50 cents to \$1.00.

"The Union Text Book" is a volume of powerful interest for the present times. Its subject, its authors, its style, accuracy and fullness entitle it to universal acceptance. Every teacher should have it! Every merchant should have it! Every mechanic should have it! Every farmer should have it! In fact, everybody, whether man, woman or child—whether of the north, south, east or west, should send for a copy of this one of the most useful and acceptable books ever submitted to the notice of the American people.

"The Union Text Book" is the "Constitutional Text Book" to the people of the United States, certainly needs no apology, for it contains the fundamental law of our Country, with an introduction selected from the writings of him who has justly been termed the "expositor and defender of the Constitution." In making the selections, great care has been taken, select parts may be considered National, and which will tend to strengthen the opinions of the old, and to impress the young with a love of country, a veneration for the Constitution, a respect for the memory of the great and good men who founded our republic, and who have passed on, a fervent and ardent love of Liberty, to peace, to order and to law, and will also teach lessons of wisdom, of morality, and of religion. As a class book, this volume is most valuable, and when used as such, the instructor will readily find in the indexes suggestions for all the questions now before the school, and the answers to the students' queries, always be in the exact words of the text. Address all orders to GEO. C. EVANS, Publisher, 439 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

ALSO, NOW READY,

THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

A volume that will thrill the soul of every true son of liberty! Being a history of the personal adventures, romantic incidents, and exploits incidental to the War of Independence. Strenuously illustrated. Large 12mo. Price \$1.25, accompanied with a beautiful gift, worth from 50 cents to \$1.00.

"The Romance of the Revolution" is a work that should be found at the fire-side of every American home. It is peculiarly acceptable at the present juncture in our National affairs, portraying as it does the remarkable heroism, the noble impulses, and the wisdom and sterling integrity of the immortal Washington and his gallant compatriots, while struggling for the achievement of our National Independence, in those "times that tried men's souls"—the days of '76.

A copy of either of the above mentioned works, together with a handsome present, ranging in value from 50 cents to \$1.00, will be sent to any person in the United States who will remit us the price, and 21 cents additional, for postage. It is a privilege to every purchaser of a book to the amount of \$1.00 or more, we give a choice gift, selected from an extensive and varied assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Silk Dress Patterns, &c., of the newest styles and best manufacture—worth not less than 50 cents, and possibly \$1.00.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—Send for complete and illustrated Catalogue of our own and other's publications, which will be mailed to you free of expense, make your selections, and be convinced that the most liberal, reliable, and enterprising Establishment in the country to buy books is at the original and popular gift book emporium of

GEO. C. EVANS, 439 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour..... 50 to 4 75

Rye Flour..... 12 to 1 20

White Wheat..... 12 to 1 20

Red Wheat..... 10 to 1 10

Corn..... 45 to 50

Oats..... 25 to 30

Clover Seed..... 4 25 to 4 50

Timothy Seed..... 75 to 2 00

Hay Seed..... 1 50 to 1 75

Plaster of Paris..... 1 00 to 1 25

Flour ground, per bag..... 1 00 to 1 25

Pork..... 6 00 to 6 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour..... 5 12 to 5 35

Wheat..... 1 25 to 1 50

Rye..... 65 to 70

Corn..... 52 to 60

Oats..... 28 to 30

Clover Seed..... 4 25 to 4 50

Timothy Seed..... 75 to 2 00

Hay Seed..... 1 50 to 1 75

Hogs, per head..... 7 25 to 7 75

Whiskey..... 13 00 to 15 00

Guano, per ton..... 62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 4 75

Do, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 17 to 1 20

Rye..... 60 to 65

Corn..... 45 to 50

Oats..... 25 to 30

Clover Seed..... 4 25 to 4 50

Timothy Seed..... 75 to 2 00

Hay Seed..... 1 50 to 1 75

Plaster..... 1 00 to 1 25

Pork..... 6 00 to 6 50

Turnpike Election.

The Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that an Election for President, Managers and Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held in the Banking-house of Charles Weber, at the borough of York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March next, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH SAYBEE, Secy.

Feb. 18, 1861. td

Special Notices.

READER IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WATERS.—The Original Medicine, first published in 1857, has since that time been introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WATERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Waters are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WATER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c.

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing, &c.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Relieve Irritation of the Urine and in the Chest.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Relieve Incontinent Consumption, Lung Diseases, &c.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Relieve Irritation of the Urine and Tonsils.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Are adapted for Invalids and Public Speakers.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Are in simple form and pleasant to the Taste.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Not only relieve, but effectually and lasting Cures.

Bryan's Pulmonic Waters

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Waters.

No traveler should be without a supply of Bryan's Pulmonic Waters.

No person will ever object to give for Bryan's Pulmonic Waters.

Twenty-five Cents

JOS. MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

June 18, 1859. 1y

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which "Flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the

DYSPEPSIA!

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be said to assert that the appearance of the Oxygenated Bitters as a cure of Dyspepsia, cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now under the influence of these Bitters the cure is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

FROM THE LADY OF JOHN JONES, ESQ.,

Well known and much respected in the southern part of New Jersey.

FRANKLIN, N. J., Jan. 17, 1856.

Messrs. S. W. Fowler & Co.,

Sir:—I have taken more or less of the Oxygenated Bitters for the last three years, and have been much benefited by their use. I have been much troubled with Dyspepsia for many years past, and found nothing that afforded me any relief until I used the Bitters. I do most cheerfully recommend their use to all who are afflicted with that complaint. Yours truly,

LEONARD JONES.

FROM DR. WHITE.

MAXFIELD, Texas Co., Aug. 26, '58.

I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and confidentially recommend it to all general debility and diseases of the digestive organs. W. WHITE, M.D.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLER & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Baehler, Gettysburg, E. Mitchell, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Feltner, Muncasterburg; D. E. Hollinger, Muncasterburg; M. S. Sauer, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere. Feb. 4, 1861. 4w

"TO CONSUMPTIVES"—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertisement in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to give them a remedy which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

New Hamburg, New York county,

Oct. 22, 1860. 1y

Large Sale.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscribers, Executors of John Miller, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Reading township, Adams county, 1 mile east of Hampton, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March next, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 4 HEAD OF HORSES, 2 Cows, 3 Milch Cows, Young Cattle, 1 Broad and 1 Shorthorn, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Four-horse Wagon, (one of them with bed, bows and cover), the Wood-work of a Broad-tread Four-horse Wagon, (well seasoned), 1 Narrow-tread Two-horse Wagon, 1 Rockaway Buggy, the half interest in a Threshing Machine, the half interest in a Corn Shelter and a Grain Drill, Horse Gears, Ploughs, Harrows, and other implements, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM MILLER,

SOLOMON MILLER,

ADAM C. MILLER,

W. T. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

Feb. 11, 1861. 1y

Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 6th day of March next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Franklin township, Adams county, within 1 mile of New Salem, (Latahwa's), the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 4 HEAD OF HORSES, 4 good Milch Cows, some fresh, 1 fine Durham Bull, Young Cattle, a lot of Sheep, 1 Threshing Machine and Horse Power; also, a lot of other articles, too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM MILLER,

SOLOMON MILLER,

ADAM C. MILLER,

W. T. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

Feb. 11, 1861. 1y

Notice.

SAMUEL FAINESTOCK'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Fainestock, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES F. FAINESTOCK,

HENRY F. FAINESTOCK,

EDWARD G. FAINESTOCK,

Executors.

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t

Notice.

WILLIAM PANBECKER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Panbecker, late of Union twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ZIEGLER, Sr., Adm'r.

January 28, 1861. 6t

Notice.

MAGDALENA MONFORT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Magdalena Monfort, late of Strasburg twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Adm'r.

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, GETTYSBURG, PA., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.

Aug. 13, 1860.

I Will Exchange,

ON fair terms, a choice Farm in Iowa or Missouri, for Real Estate in Adams county.

Jan. 21, 1861. 4t

GEO. ARNOLD.

Collateral.

INHERITANCE TAX.—Published by the Commissioners of Adams county in compliance with the Act of Assembly:

The account of ZACHARIAH MYERS, Esq., Registrar of Adams county, shows the following amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax, received for the year beginning Dec. 1st, 1859, and ending Dec. 1st, 1860:

Received from the personal Representatives of the following decedents, viz:

Polly Bishop, \$11,775

Margaret Boyer, 4 50

Frances Wilson, partial, 50 00

Madeline Scanlan, partial, 12 50

Polly Mitty, 11 87 1/2

Frances Wilson, 8 67

Amey Devan, 12 50

Madeline Scanlan, partial, 38 00

John Orr, 90 00

George Myers, 19 00

John Weible, 30 50

Samuel Johnston, 1 90

Christian Shully, 67 86

Elizabeth Lull, 75 86

Madeline Scanlan, in full, 1 32

Peter Fausch, in full, 40 24

Total, \$461 71

Register's 5 per cent. for collection, 23 08

Balance, \$438 63

The subscriber, appointed by the Court to audit the public officer, certifies that the above is correct.

Feb. 18, 1861. 4t

J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

Election.

GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Gas Company, for the purpose of electing a President and Six Managers of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the 4th day of March next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at McCracken's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

M. JACOBS, Secretary.

Feb. 18, 1861. 1y

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of JACOB BARNHART and LYDIA, his wife, of Union township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI D. MAUS, Assignee.

Feb. 18, 1861. 6t

Removal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR STORE.—The subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store from Railroad street to York street, opposite the Bank, where he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of PORTWINE AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, consisting of Brandy, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Wine, and all other kinds of Liquor, which he will sell at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

G. W. BOWEN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 18, 1861. 1y

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March next, at his residence, in Strasburg township, Adams county, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 2 COWS, 5 head of Young Cattle, Sleigh, Horse Gears, Collars, Bridles, Grindstone, Shovel Plough, &c. Beds and Bedding, Corn Crib, 2 Stoves, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN N. CRAFT, Adm'r.

Feb. 4, 1861. 1y

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 6th day of March next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 12 HEAD OF HORSES, 1 Yearling Colt, 12 MILCH COWS, 2 Durham Heifers, 1 DURHAM BULL, 1 Yearling Bull, 1 head of Young Cattle, 1 Broad and 1 Shorthorn, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Four-horse Wagon, 1 Broad-tread Wagon, 1 Light Spring Wagon, with Harness, 1 Carriage, 1 set of Carriage Harness, 1 New Jersey Reap, Grain Drill, Corn Shelter, Tapping Box, Revolving Horse Rake, Patent Hay Fork, Hay Rake, 4 Mowing Machines, Harrows, Single and Double Trees, Cultivators, Grindstone, Cross-cut Saw, Horse Rake, Hoe, Shovel, Spade, 1 pair Barbed Irons, Markers, Picks, Stone Drills, Shovel, Log Chain, Ladder 20 feet long, Mowing Scythe, Crow Bars, Chest of Tools, &c. Also a large and elegant variety of household and Kitchen Furniture: 1 SPRING SEAT, 1 Sofa, 1 Spring Rocking Chair, 1 Cane, 1 1/2 Marble-top Pier Table, Card Table, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining and Breakfast Tables, 2 Setties, Wash Stands, Clothes Press, Ingrain and Rag Carpeting, High Corner Clock, Mantle 8-day, a Double Barrel Gun, 1 Single-barreled Gun, a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE W. ROSE.

Feb. 11, 1861. 1y

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, the 7th day of March next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Hanover township, Adams county, the following Personal Property, viz:

4 HEAD OF HORSES, (one a mare with foal), 2 Two-year old Cows, Cows and Young Cattle, 1 Plantation Wagon, (three-inch tread) Lime bed, Hay Carriage, Horse Gears, Grain Drill, Corn Shelter, Spring Wagon, Stone Rake, Hay Fork, Ploughs and Harrows, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Double and Single Trees, Spreaders, Lime Sled, Grain Cradle, Forks, Rakes, and a variety of other farming implements.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB ECHOLTZ,

JOHN HANNA, Auctioneer.

Feb. 11, 1861. 1y

Personal Property

A PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on Friday, the 1st day of March next, at his residence, in Reading township, Adams county, the following Personal Property, viz: 3 GOOD HORSES, 4 good Milch Cows, some fresh, 1 fine Durham Bull, Young Cattle, a lot of Sheep, 1 Threshing Machine and Horse Power; also, a lot of other articles, too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES F. FAINESTOCK,

HENRY F. FAINESTOCK,

EDWARD G. FAINESTOCK,

Executors.

Feb. 4, 1861. 6t

Notice.

WILLIAM PANBECKER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Panbecker, late of Union

Balance in hands of Treasurer, 2640 88

\$55837 4

In testimony that the foregoing Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures exhibited (SEAL) to the undersigned of the Treasurer of said county is a correct and true copy, taken from and compared with the original remaining in the books of this office, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said office, at Gettysburg, the 8th day of January, 1861.

DANIEL GRIESELMAN,
JAS. H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
Commissioners of Adams county

Attest—J. M. WALTERS, Clerk.

Auditors' Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county:

We, the undersigned, elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, do report the following to be a general statement of said accounts from the 1st day of January, 1860, to the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive:

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer

at last settlement,	\$1071 84
Outstanding county taxes and quit rents in hands of collectors,	11079 23
Amount of county tax and quit rents assessed for 1880,	21838 50
Loans from bank and sundry persons,	19973 00
Cash from Isaac Lightner, sheriff, for	

jury fees for 1860,	12 00
Cash from Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., for jury fees for 1860,	12 00
Cash from H. G. Wolf, for jury fees for 1860,	4 00
Cash from M. Samson, in full for coun- ty building.	500 00

Cash from V. & J. Warner, in part for old court house,	164 00
Cash from M. Rupp, for old store,	4 50
Do. Mrs. Griest on note of Joel Griest,	55 00
Do. Water company,	36 00
Do. Bushey, Myers and Wolf, for coal,	21 00
Do. Daniel Ferguson, for	5 00

Do. Sundry Forfeiture, fine,	5 00
Do. Kesinh Oulf, costs,	6 00
Additional tax from sundry persons,	44 70
Exonerated tax from sundry persons,	125 00
Abatement on State quota,	636 68
Error in outstanding taxes of former Treasurer,	50 00

	CR.	
By outstanding taxes for 1854,		\$8.58
" " " 1855,		4.87
" " " 1856,		335.58

"	"	"	1857,	419 98
"	"	"	1858,	701 94
"	"	"	1859,	1306 04
"	"	"	1860,	12754 66
" Fees,			1855,	22 01
" "			1857,	121 80
" "			1858,	303 31

" "	1859,	691 81
" "	1860,	21 31
" Exonerations,	1855,	5 04
" "	1857,	48 70
" "	1858,	97 10
" "	1859,	157 77
Disbursements on county orders.		35648 60

Insurance on money order,	52 7
Treasurer's commission,	52 7
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	2640 00
	<hr/>
	\$55637 4

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn to

pursuance of law, do report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, commencing on the 4th day of January, 1860, and ending on the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive: that said

account as settled above and entered on record in settlement book, in the Commissioners' office of Adams county, is correct, and that we find a balance due County by Treasurer of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Dollars and Eighty-six Cents, (\$2,640 86,) and in outstanding taxes Fifteen Thousand Four Hundred and

Thirty-four Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents
(\$15,434 28.) JOHN DRINKERHOFF,
AMOS LEFEVER,
HENRY DYSKERT,
Feb. 4, 1881. 4t Auditors.

Tyson Brothers.

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA. take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their **NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY**, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under the immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering the apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now

The first premium was awarded them by the Wenallan Agricultural Fair for the best Ambro types and Photographs.

executed in the best manner and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they visit the pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

the arrangement of their toilet.
 ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
 PHOTOGRAPHERS.
 Jan. 21, 1861.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.—The undersigned, having leased the National Hotel, (Railroad House,) in Littlestown, takes this method of informing the public of the fact, and of the further fact that he will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. His Table will always be found to have the best of

markets may afford, whilst his Bar shall contain the choicest of Liquors. None but attentive and accommodating Hostlers will be tolerated at the Hotel. With good beds, good fare and all the other arrangements of the house good, not forgetting to mention moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction.

therefore solicits a share of the public's patronage.
JOSHUA PRICE.
N. B.—HORSES and VEHICLES can always be had on hire at the National Hotel.
Jan. 14, 1861. 3m*

61. PICKING IS NOW SELLING 61
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,

DRESS COATS at panic prices
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices

Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Com-
forts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Gents' Furnish-
ing Goods of every description. Also, Musical
Instruments—Accordeons, Flutes, Fife, Na-
tions, &c., &c., now being sold very cheap, and
at prices to suit the times.

Great Reduction
IN prices of plain and figured French Mer-
inoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium
styles, union Cashmeres and Delaines in great

variety, Satin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a
 nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be
 sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
 Call soon. J. L. SCHICK.
 Jan. 21, 1861.

A SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloth, &c.

A. swimmer, Casinette, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see.

